SENATOR CARLISLE ATTACKS THE NAVAL MILITIA SCHEME.

Taluks It Means Big Appropriations Here. after-The Item Modified and Passed-The House Passes the Dallas Public Building Bill Over the President's Veto -Considering the Barrandia Case,

Washington, Feb. 10.-The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) made a statement as to its provisions. He said the appropriations made in the bill for the running expenses of the Navy Department (aside from the construction of new ships) were between \$600,000 and \$700,000 less than the appropriations for last year. The bill, as reported, appropriated \$31,-864.000. The large items were for the carrying out of the contracts on ressels heretofore authorized by Congress. The bill appropriated \$1.770,000 less than the estimates. The only feature of the bill extending the work of feature of the navy was a provision for one fast-sailing protected cruiser. The Committee on Naval Affairs had considand whether it would not be desirable to renew ships, but on deliberation it was thought not advisable to seek to add to the House oposition. In view of the fact that the Navy Department was filled with work on the ships already authorized and in course of construc-tion, and that the yards of the builders were hilly employed, the Secretary of the Navy him-self had thought that wisdom dictated that he should not press for any more new ships, and so the bill in that respect had been taken as it came from the House. The two main items of increase reported from the Committee on Approriations were for two dry docks, one in South Carolina and one on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) inquired as to how

many new ships would be added to the navy If the plan on which Congress was now procooding were carried out by new legislation Mr. Hale did not think that there was any plan formed as to the number of ships in what might be called the new navy. He, for one, did not believe that the United States needed a

great extravagant navy. If the United States had a fleet, not of six or eight hundred vessels, like Great Britain, nor of two or three hun-dred ships, as some of the other powers, but perhaps of one-third as many as the latter, he should feel that the country was fully equipped for any possible emergency. He would not wish to fix the number of ships that Congress ought to stop at. He supposed that the work starting new ships would probably and in the course of the next half dozen years. The first amendment reported from the Com-mittee on Appropriations was this:

To enable the Freedent to cause careful soundings to be made between San Francisco, Cat, and Honolulu, in the lingdom of the Hawaiian Islanda, for the purpose of determining the practicability of the laying of a telegraphic cable between those points \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Freedent in hereby authorised to direct the use of any vessel of vessels belonging to the United States in making such

It was agreed to after a statement by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) that this was not to be regarded as committing the Government in any way to the proposition that the Government was to lay the cable.

regarded as committing the Government in any way to the proposition that the Government was to lay the cable.

A committee amentment was agreed to appropriating \$30.000 for a fleating or tug crane for the New York Navy Yard.

The item of \$25.000 for a culpment and arms for the naval militia of various States was challenged by Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) and was explained by Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) and was explained by Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) and was explained by Mr. Hale as applying to certain States that had organizations for drilling and training for naval service.

Mr. Carlisle said that the matter was quite new to him, and he asked in what States there was a naval militia.

Mr. Hale said there were half a dozon States that had a naval militia, among them New York Massachusetts, Shode Island, Connectieut, and, he thought, New Jersey. They were simple training schools for emergencies.

Mr. Carlisle thought Congress ought not to enter on such a new policy without information and very careful consideration. He expressed himself as not satisfied with Mr. Hale's atplantation. It seemed to him that it was merely the beginning of a bounty system.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that the matter was very simple. It was a proposition to rencer a creat public service to the navy, and to got a body of men with a considerable training in haval matters, and with a knowledge of the exast where they belonged, with a capacity for boat service, which was so important in all coast warfare—at an expense to be defrayed almost wholly by the States, and at a trilling expense to the Units' States—in the way of iurnishing convectout officers, and, jerhaps, of ornishing in the summer season, to overnment vessels but it quired for any other service. The matter had been called to the attention of the savai Committee last asset on by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler).

Mr. Hawley Rep., Conn.) explained how in cases of emergency, this naval militia might te of extraordinary assistance to the Federal G. vernment, and described what

ie of extraordinary assistance to the Federal Government, and described what the State of Contracticut had done in that direction. She could turn jout in six hours 2,500 men (four regiments and a battery) admirably drilled, arms; and equipped, and put them on the curs for service at New York or elsewhere. The State owned afthe body of land on the coast not far from New London, where these men went into camp every year, and where they were drilled in the use of mortars and heavy guns. The appropriation of \$25,000 was a mere trifle, but it would enable the Secretary of the Navy to do something toward furnishing asca coast britery, with which a portion of these men could be trained into an excellent artillery company. He regarded the proposition as one of the most thoughtful measures of suxiliary defence undertaken for some time.

Mr. Hesgan (Lem., Tex.) was inclined to regard the proposition as one to furnish national vessels to gentlemen of loisure to make summer excursions. It was he thought, an unwise provision, and one that would lead to grays extravagance and unnecessary expense.

Mr. Carlisle opposed the paragraph as a new departure which ought not to be entered unon without very careful consideration. It was, he admitted, a very small appropriation, but experience proved that, in all such matters, every new project had a very small beginning, but soon grew into very large proportions. His approbension was that our of that small appropriation would ultimately grow up a system that would involve expenditures to the annual appropriation would intimately grow up a system that would involve expenditures to the annual of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Gorman thought that the Senate should understand porfectly that the proposition was only a beginning, and that it would be followed hereafter by very large annual appropriations.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "cunipment and" se that it

Mr. Gorman thought that the Senate should understand perfectly that the proposition was only a beginning, and that it would be followed hereafter by very large annual appropriations.

Mr. Carlisie moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "equipment and "so that it would read "for arms for navat militia," &c. Mr. Hale concurred in the propriety of the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala, Icould see no difficulty or harm in the mater, and could well understand the advantage of having trained men who could man privateers as probably that antique ed mode of warfare would be resorted to by the United States in case of a war with England or Germany. Although the proposition was evidently immature, it would be well to allow the "secretary of the Navy to mas \$26,000 a year in the assistance of such organizations or training a naval militia. All the naval establishments of foreign powers on the American continent had rescretce to the United States and its poder, and it was not to be expected that the country was always to be at peace. The human family was a warrite establishment, anyhow. It might be said that the largest part of its citication had been developed in battles and cambagas. Even the acquaintance of peoples with each other had been assisted more by the march of armies than by the circuistion of acwapapors. He believed that nothing would gratify the American people botter than to have a good cause of quarrel with some great rower and to go to war about it. It was well, herefore, to encourage organizations for the saining of naval militia.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) opposed the provision as being the first see, the unnoticed sten, toward taxing the people militions of down based on a war militia. They were able to delend themselves against the attacks of the combined nations of the earth without being taxed to support a body of naval militia and to enable its members to make a display in Government vessels in the portical and the provision as the country.

The discussion terned somewha

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. were adopted after speeches by Meanra, Cockrell, Horry, Carlinie, and Vest. As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A.

House of Representatives,

In the House to-day Mr. Abbott (Dem., Tex.). from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the bill providing for an extension of the public building at Dallas, Texas, at a cost of \$200,000. This bill passed President. The recommendation of the committee was that the bill he passed over the veto. The bill was then passed-yeas, 141; nays, 69-the necessary two-thirds voting in

the affirmative.

Mr. Enice (Dem., Tenn.) moved to discharge the Committee on Expenditures in the Trensury Department from the further considerago calling on the Socretary of the Treasury for information as to the expenditure of money for the Zoological Park. The motion was defeated-yeas, 78; nays, 108.

The House then went into Committee of the

for the Zoological Park. The motion was defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 108.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dingley in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

In the general debate the Barrundia case was revived by Mr. Daizell (liep., Pa.), who desiended the action of Commander Reiter. The public reprimand administered to Commander Reiter by the Secretary of the Navy was, he said, unwarranted and unjust. A naval officer has been degrated by a public reprimand without the intervention of a court-martial, lifs case was the case of every officer in the revice: but higher than that, the case involved the conduct of our officers in respect to foreign powers.

He did not deny the power of the Secretary of the Navy to express his disapproval of the act of an officer; but he did deny the power of the Secretary to administer a public reprimand in time of peace. If Commander Reiter merited public reprimand he merited dismissal from the navy. No Secretary of the Navy could administers a punishment, the effect of which was dismissal, without the intervention of a court-martial.

Mr. Dizzell affirmed that Guatemala had a right to arrest Barrundia on board the Acapulco. A merchant vessel was not on the same plane as a ship of war. The latter was regarded as part of the country she represented: the former placed herself within the jurisdiction of the nation into the port of which she entered. This proposition of law was aux tained by the decisions of the Nuy-mer Court: it was autanned by the proclamations of numerous Secretaries of State. Were our naval officers to be observers of law in South American and Contral American ports?

A false appearance has been given to this matter in two ways: first, by referring to the killing of Barrundia as an assessination, and, accond, by reference to the outers done to the American flag. Barrundia's death was not an assassination. He was killed by an officers to be observers of in the mother for the function of our flag, it was not now, it never had been the fun

administration of justice, to defy the wellrecognized principles of international law. In
ports of any power, whether great or insignificant.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Masa.) came to the defence
of the Secretary of the Navy. When he heard
the news of the killing of Barrundia on an
American ship he felt a shock of surprise and
indignation that such a bloody occurrence had
taken place under such circumstances. He
had been in common with other American citizens, ready to suspend judgment. The
facts were now before Congress. It was
clear from precedents that the Secretary of the Navy had sated in secordance with well-established practice.
No one questioned that it was the right of
Guatemala or any other State to take a man
against whom civil or criminal process was issued from a merchant ship. But Commander
Reiter had no information that such was the
case. As a matter of fact, Barrundia had been
arrested under the authority of the United
States Minister. Why was it that Guatemala
took such pains to get the authority of our
Minister? It was because Guatemala wanted
Barrundia as a political refusee. Nobody would wish to make the United
States fing cover a fuglive from justice,
But Gen, Barrundia was a political
refusee. It was easy to trump up charges
against a man engaged in unsuccessful revolution. He dared say that Barrundia's character was none of the best, but when he sailed
under the American fast it was a question of
the right of asylum. The United States
had never refused an asylum to political
refusees. He would be sorry to think the time
nad arrived now. An American officer should
not fold his hands and stand by unmoved while
an affray was in progress in an American ship
near to im.

Mr. Farnubar (Rep. N. Y.) defended Mr. Hill,
and without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

"The House bill (coming over from Friday
evening) was passed increasing to \$100 a month
the ponsion of the widow of Gen. Custer.

The Army and the levals had a progression of the pull was passed increasing to \$100 a m

The Army and the Pension Appropriation bills were sent to conference.

The Senate bill was passed for the transfer of army officers on the retired list from the limited list to the unlimited list when they shall have attained the age of 64.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Ont

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The friends of the Copyright bill, which got a black eye in the Senate yesterday, do not take their defeat very gracefully or good naturedly. They are not disposed to give up the fight, though it appears now to be a losing one, but if they have any idea at all of winning it they are adopting a very peculiar way of propitiating Senators and Representatives. Their chief spokesman and representative here, Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, is severe in his criticism of the Senators He accuses them of he ag influenced by some secret political pull and of manifesting grow ignorance as to the merits of the question at issue, as well as indifference to its mora aspect. The idea that Senators may have thought that the lithographers had as much moral right to protection as printers and pub-lishers, and may have voted accordingly, does not seem to have occurred to the promoters of the bill who are giving vent to their chagrin in such an injudicious manner. They had bethe Frye amendment was a disagreeable sur-

come cock sure of success, and the passage of the Frye amendment was a disagreeable surprise to them. It may occur to them later that criticisms of the motives and the intelligence of such non as Sherman, Frye, Hale, Jacalla, Allison, Blackburn, and Manderson will not assist them to continue their light, or to recover lost ground.

Accoring to Mr. Johnson, the adverse votes of many of the Senators could be explained only on the political pull theory. As to the precise nature of this pull, its origin, object, and scope, Mr. Johnson could not say. The copyright men attributed Senator Sherman's heatility to kinorance, and they say that he never investigated the subject at all until yeste day morning. His investigations must have been to some purroes, for before nightfall he had devised and offered an amendment which, it adopted, would knock the whole underplaning of the Copyright bill completely out, and to-day the advo atter of the bill have been as busy as beavers fighting the Sherman idea. They have little hope of the reconsideration and defeat of the Frye amendment, but they more amendments, and then, if the bill sent over to the House in its present amended shape, they will try hard to prevent the adoption of any more amendment, and that the matter may be satisfactorily adjusted in conference. This seems a ratter forlorn hope, but it is all there is lefted for any the Senatorily adjusted in conference. This seems a ratter forlorn hope, but it is all there is lefted for any the senatorily adjusted in conference. This seems a ratter forlorn hope, but it is all there is less of any as the Fifty-first longress is concerned. The bill was the unfinished business before the Senato this morning but it was laid aside in favor of the Naval Appropriation bill without serious objection. The copyright men were not unwilling to get a little time for repairs.

The passage to-day by the House of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of an addition to the public building at Dallas, Tex... addition to the public building at Dallas. Tex...

notwithstanding the veto of President Harrison, is a significant occurrence. When the bill was first introduced it called for an appropriation of only \$100,000. The Renate, with its customary liberality, increased the amount to \$200,000, which is regarded as a very liberal sum in view of the Republican and P. M. B. A. members of fact that it is not to be used for a new building, but simply for an addition to the one already erected at Dallas. The House accepted the amendment. President Harrison promptly vetoed the bill at the same time calling arisention to the fact that unasked-or liberality had business at Dallas did not warrant any such extravagant appropriation. By a very large majority the House to-day peaced this bill over the President's head. The explanation of the Fresident's head the building ring in the House could have until to-morrow to make a definite answer to the proposition of the farmers that the Republicans join them in the United States Senate. The joint Assembly convened for the sixty-sixth ballot amid come excellengent. The result was proposition of the farmer, lot of the Fregressive without change the lot of the Fregressive wi

has determined to reopen business at the old stand, and, if possible, to make hay at a lively rate during the remainder of the seasion. The seasmal of public building appropriations had grown so great toward the close of the last seasion that Speaker Reed but his foot down and decided that there would be no more bills of this kind passed. In doing so he brought down upon his head the wrath of a great many members, including his colleague from Malne. Mr. Milliken. Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This committee continued to report bills notwithstanding Mr. Reed's ultimatum, and the calendar of the House to-day is loaded down with favo able reports upon bills providing for the excellent of buildings in every part of the United States.

It was the general opinion that the coterie of members interested in securing the passage of these bills, and known as the public buildings crowd, could not muster enough strength to override a Presidential veto. They did so, however, and it looks now as if the combination would be strong enough to open the gates and let in a flood of bills that have been acted upon by the committee. Their opponents are active and express confidence in their ability to defeat the jobbers will be on deck during the remainder of the seasion.

The way in which the bill to pension the

The way in which the bill to pension the widow of Gen. Custer passed the House to-day savers of the romantic. Judge Chipman of Michigan introduced the bill, and it alumbered until his colleague. Capt. Belknap, took it up, argued the case before the Fensions Committee, was ordered to report it favorably, and did so. All was going smoothly until the villain appeared on the scene in the person of Joseph B. Cheadle, who carried a musket in an Indiana resiment and who has taken a half-way stand in the matter of Increasing rensions by spocial set. Last Friday night half a dozen members implored Mr. Cheadle not to make objection to the bill, and finally Capt. Belknap told him how Mrs. Custer had worked in a New York basemant for \$55 and \$40 amonth until her health broke down, and how she shared with soldiers' widows and children the money which came from the sale of her books. This was more than the Indiana soldier could stand. Tears of sympathy rolled down his broad cheeks. Btill he felt that he must be consistent. He would be satisfied, he said, to speak against the hill for an hour during a morning session. Rubsequently he cut the time down to thirty minutes.

When the bill came up in the House to-day Mr. Cheadle astually made a neat little speech in favor of Mrs. Custer. He reclied the facts as he had heard them and payed a glowing tribute to Gen. Custer and his widow. No sooner had he finished than ashout of "Vote!" went up from the friends of the bill. and in a moment the bill was passed. Mr. Cheadle's conversion was so sudden that those who did not know him well could not account for it. Sympathy did it. The bill will nass the Senate and Mrs. Custer will get \$100 a month, the same that other widows of soldlers of Custer's rank get.

The ordnance shope at the Washington Navy widow of Gen. Custer passed the House to-day savors of the romantic. Judge Chipman of

The ordnance shops at the Washington Nav Yard have given an illustration of the develop ment of their capacity in the manufacture in ment of their capacity in the manufacture in capity-seven working days of an 8-inch 35-calibre breechloading rifle. The cost of labor was \$2.827, something like \$760 less than the cost of the newlously made gun of the same size, and \$700 less than the cost of the 6-inch guns turned out two years ago. The time of manufacture in this case is one month less than that needed for the making of the first of the high power 6-inch guns.

Representative Spooner of Rhode Island to-Representative Spooner of Rhode Island to-day reported to the House from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill providing that the corps of cadeta at the West Point Military Academy shall consist of one cadet from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and twenty from the United States at large. This bill is reported in lieu of one proposing to increase the number of the corps to 445.

Gen. Cutebeen to-day got his bill through to relieve the ratired list of the army. The Benate had already passed the bill, and it now goes to the President. About sixty officers will now go upon the retired list and a graduate of West Point will have a chance to attain a Cap-taincy before he dies of old age.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Depart ment to-day for the construction of a one-story annex to the Brooklyn Post Office building. The lowest bid was that of Bernard Gallagher of Brooklyn, \$64.650.

The President sent to the Senate these nominations to-day:

To be United States District Judges—James H. Reed of Fenanylvania for the Western district of Fenanylvania; James H. Bestry of Idaho, for the district of Idaho Barres, Reneman, late Colonel United States army, retired to be Colonel of infantry—with a view of placing him on the retired list under the act approved Dec. 18, 1690.

THE CONVENTION OF BUILDERS.

Apprentices, Prison Contract Labor, and Labor Disputes Discussed. President Tucker of the National Association

of Builders called the Convention to order in the Masonic Temple yesterday morning. Among the resolutions offered and referred to appropriate committees was one by John D.
McGiloray of Denver urging the adoption by
the exchanges represented in the Convention of "a more perfect apprentice system than that at present in vogue, whereby the youth of the country may learn honorable, useful, and remunerative trades," and further resolving "that the various trades here represented be asked to demand such proportion of apprentices to the number of men employed as will insure the rerpetuation of such trades without large and unnecessary drafts on foreign labor."

Bichard Smith of Omaha offered this resolution:

itionary smith of comman control this resolu-tion:
"Whereas, The labor of convicts has been frequently utilized in such a manner that the result of the same is brought into competition with the result of the labor of citizens of the various cities represented in this Convention;

with the result of the labor of citizens of the various cities represented in this Convextion; and "Whereas, Many individuals, members of this sascociation, are compelled to compete against such labor; be it "Resolved. That the National Association of Builders, in Convention assembled, demands that when such labor is so used the prices of the result, whether expressed in material or otherwise, shall be fixed by the authorities controlling the same at the current prices of the market.

"Resolved, That the officers of the National Association be, and hereby are, directed to convey this vote to the attention of the Logislatures of Bistee represented in this body."

Secretary Sayward then read his report, in which he stated that with three new exchanges just admitted there, are thirt-five exchanges represented in the National Association. None of, them is from the South. He said with reference to State Poards of Arbitration that the association was in favor of settling its disputes and differences among its own members. The Committee on Arbitration recommended the adortion of a form of agreement to account the establishment of arbitration committees and associations of smolovers and associations of workmen in all branches of the building trade. The proposed form of agreement provines that disputes shall not be avied upon by either body independently, but shall be referred for settlement to a oint committee and without the intervention of any other trade. Sirikes and lookouts are not to be countenanced, and the decisions of the joint committee shall be binding on both parties to a dispute.

In the afternoon Mr. John P. Wilkie of this city road a paper on the "Legal Aspects of Boycots and birkes."

The Indian Scholars Don't Want the School

Removed. CABLISLE, Pa., Feb. 10.-In the conference of Saturday last at Washington before Secretary Noble. American Horse, the Sioux chief, favored the removal of the Indian training school from this city to the West, where the Indian children would not suffer from change in the climate. This does not meet with favor among the several hundred ladian boys and girls at this school. Tak how correspondent visited the school to-day, and every one interviewed prefers remaining here. They further said that they were not frightened at American Horse's suggestion.

The Cotton Crop.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture for February show that there is a general complaint of dis coloration, and of injury, to some extent, to the coloration, and of injury, to some extent, to the fibre. A consolidation of the country estimates makes 106 per cent, of the product of last year. The State averages are: North Carolina which had a very small crop last year, 148; South Carolina, 106; Georgia, 105; Florida, 95; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 103; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 108; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 110. The proportion of lipt to seed is reported at \$21 to \$3 per cent, the better results being in the Atlantic Coast States, in Louisiana, and in Texas.

FREE COINAGE, LIMITED. NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR THE OTHER

romise Proposed that Provides fo Free Coinngs of the American Produc With a Seigniorage on Foreign Silver, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10,-The free coinage Republicans in the House have become convinced that they cannot pass an unlimited Free Coinage bill, and an effort is now making to compromise on free coinage of the American product with a seignlorage on foreign silver equal to the difference in value between the coin and the market value of the

KIND JUST NOW, IT SKEMS.

averable to silver, though not absolute free coinage advocates, met last night at the residence of Mr. Townsend of Colorado and went over the situation pretty thoroughly. There was a count of noses and it was found that not more than fifteen Republicans, or four in excoss of the number who voted with Mr. Bland last week, could be induced to vote for froe co nage and that it was very probable four or five votes would be gained by the gold men on the Democratic side. A number of excuses were made by Republicans at whom the silver men directed their missionary efforts. The Elections bill cut the biggest figure with them. They said that while they were personally favarable to silver, they would see the "traitors" in a hot place before they woule vote for a measure of so vital importance to them.

Among these men were Waddell and Bowden

of Virginia, Smith of West Virginia, Finley of Kentucky, Wade of Missouri, Cheadle of Indiana, Anderson of Kansas, and Miller of South Carolina. It was to no purpose that Mr. Townsend, Mr. Carter, and others pointed out to them that they had earnestly supported the bill, and that the silver men had simply worked with the Democrats in the Senate on the sliver question because the Democrats were willing

with the Democrats in the Senate on the sliver question because the Democrats were willing to go with them.

In view of this state of things it was determined to try the compromise measure heretofore spoken of. The sliver men are not at all sanguine as to their ability to carry this through, but they understand that it is the only course now open. It is probable that about fifty Republicans could be gained for this measure, principally from the Mississippi valley, and a quiet cifort is now making to secure if possible a Republican caucus for the purpose of considering this proposed compromise. The compromise, however, is no more satisfactory to the extreme anti-slavery element among the Republicans than the Senate bill, so that a united party agreement can hardly be secured. On the other hand, the Democrate as a body are not willing to accept anything less than absolute free coinage and many of them believe it would be to their party's interest not to permit any additional sliver legislation to be enacted until they come into power. The compromise measure will probably be ground to pieces between the two milistones.

It can be stated with safety that the Republicans in the state of the safety that the Republicans are supported to the safety that the Republicans are safety that the Republicans are safety and the safety that the Republicans are safety and safety and safety and safety and safety and safety a

come into power. The compromise measure will probably be ground to pieces between the two millstones.

It can be stated with asiety that the Republican leaders in the House will permit this compromise scheme to come up in the last weeks of the session only on the distinct assurance from the free colonge Republicans in the Senate that there shall be no further agitation on this question at the next Congress. To this proposition Senator Teller and others will not assent, for the reason that they believe nothing leas than absolute free colonge will put an end to allver speculation. "which injures the miner by compelling him to sell at low rates," and that free colonge can be obtained anyhow next session. While canvassing this latter proposition the free colonge Republicans hold themselves at liberty to take advantage of every opportunity which may be presented in the House, and until their proposition is accepted they will keep up the fight on the floor. The Commare Committee got permission today to sit during the sessions of the House, and Mr. Carter of Montana says he believes the bill may be reported the latter part of this week or the first of next, but Mr. Tracey of New York says he does not see how the bill can get out of committee before the middle of next week at the enrilest, which brings the session to within less than two weeks of its expiration.

tion.

The anti-eliver men are preparing for a vigorous fight whenever the Free Coinage bill may be sprung on the House, and Mr. Walker has prepared a rule to require not less than twenty-four hours notice before any measure can be taken up out of order.

BILVER COINAGE HEARING.

The St. Louis Protest Against the Passage

of the Free Colnage Bill. WASHINGTON. Feb. 10.-The House Coinage Committee assembled this morning within half an hour after authority to sit during the sessions of Congress had been given.

George E. Leighton and E. A. Hitchcock of St. Louis, representing merchants and manufacturers with a capital of \$100,000,000, who signed the memorial against the passage of former addressed the committee. The memobusiness communication that an international metallic arrangement might be effected on a proper ratio, but that nothing could be accomplished if this country started out with a determination to force an acceptance of its views. Silver pools, perhaps, could not, or were not. willing to wait; but the great mass of the people were more profoundly interested in a right solution than a quick solution of the question. Notwithstanding the cry of interested persons, he maintained that the great body of the industrious people of the West, and especially of Missouri, were opposed to free coinage. That the sliver agitation had greatly affected business, he said, was shown by the fact that notes and new bonds were now in many instances mado payable in gold by special contract. The sliver advocates might say the gun was not loaded but the substimulal point was that a good many teople believe it was loaded, and nothing should be done to disturb confidence when business was in a very satisfactory condition. In the end it would be the consumer and the producer and not business men who would have to bear the burden of wide fluctuations. Commerce would slavnys take care of itself, and would always charge a premium that would more than cover the risk taken. In his justement, this country was already adding too much silver to the currency of the country; and, if kept up, if would inevitably result in our getting on a silver basis, all the talk about a public sentiment in favor of free coinage was bosh; it was the manufactured appearance of a sontiment that did not exist. the West, and especially of

of free coinage was bosh; it was the manufactured appearance of a sontiment that did not exist.

A protest against further silver legislation from the Banker-'Association of Buffalo, N. Y., was laid before the committee.

Representative Dingley, Chairman of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee, made to day the following statement in relation to the interview with J. A. Ownby, telegraphed last night from Chicago:

Ownby says in this interview that the committee declined to allow him to include in his testimony a cipher furnished by Donald for use in telegraphing, and several telegrams from the latter. The fact is that all these were admitted and Ownby was questioned concerning each, as also was Donald who explained that they relevant to information which Ownby was to furnish him as to the prospect of legislation relating to the currency. Ownby says in his interview that he has a great quantity of evidence which he was not permitted to give bearing on the subject. The fact is that Ownby testified that he had given the committee all the knowledge and information he possessed on the matters of inquiry, except names of Senators and Representatives who, he said. Donald Cunningham, and lattice had told him were concerned in silver speculations. These three gentlemen were called and they denied that they had ever told Ownby asything of the kind and testified that they had no knowledge or information in the matter, Ownby mentions in his interview the name of a Representative who he says Donald told him was emerined in silver speculation. But Donald estiles that he never had such information, and the Representative referred to having learned in silver speculation. But Donald testiles that he never had such information, and the Representative referred to having learned in connected by Ownby with sliver speculations, has appeared before the committee and denied the charge under oath."

Consus Discrimination Against Democratic

CONCORD. N. H., Feb. 10.-Mr. Whitches Haverhill. Democrat, has given notice of a bill to provide for the taking the census of the State. Mr. Whitoher declares that the population of Democratic towns all over the State has been wrongfully estimated in the United States census.

Bescued by a Boat From Another Steamer. New Haven, Feb. 10 .- Yesterday afternoon John Hannon of Bridgeport, whose term of service in the U. S. Army at Davis Island expired Saturday, fell overboard from the steamer Rosedale while enjoyie to Bridgeport. The accident was noticed by the officers of the steamer C. H. Northam of this city, who lowered a boat and rescued Hannon. The accident apparently was unnoticed by those on the Bosedale.

MEETING OF THE GAME AND FIRE COMMISSION.

Pry to be Distributed in the State ind Laken-Penalties for Illegal Munting State Fish and Game Commissioners Eugene G. Blackford, W. H. Bowman of Rochester, Henry Burden of Troy, L. D. Huntington of tenville met yesterday in the Fulton and Mar-ket National Bank building for the first time since the Fish and Game Law Codification Committee had reported to the Legislature recommending the abolishing of the Commission. The movement for the appointment of a Codification Commission started with the State Fish Commission a year ago through former Fish Commissioner Richard U. Sher-man of New Hartford. Gov. Hill appointed as About fifteen of the Republicans who are Codification Commissioners Fish Commissioner Sherman and Mesers. Whittaker and

There was an unusually large number applicants for fish fry which are to be distributed in the next six weeks, and the Commissioners were occupied the greater part the day, and will be occupied to-day, cutting down the amounts asked for. There are 356 applications, of which the brook trout asked for numbered 12,810,800; brown or German trout, 2.151,000; lake trout, 5,220,000; Call-fornia trout, 315,000; black bass, 158,175; pike, 1,475,000, and pickerel, 20,000. There are now rendy or scon to be ready, only 2,600,000 brook trout, 2,065,000 brown trout, 700,000 Call-fornia trout, 9,090,000 lake trout, 15,000 Loch Leven trout, and 7,520,000 frostfish. Lake trout will be distributed as follows:

Lakes front wiff be distributed
Lakes in Hamilton county.
Lakes Unampiain
Hig Ulsar Fond, Franklin county.
Saranac Club Upper Saranac
Lower Saranac Lake
Lakes Flacid, Essax county.
Upper Saranac Lake
Fast Canada Lakes
Raintow Lake, Franklin county.
Unitinutray Lake
Loon Lake.

Brook trout assigned were:
Paul Smith's.
his Clear Fond, Frankin county.
Rainbow Lake, Frankin county.
Twelve streams near Warres.
Chateaugay Lake
Laberty Fails, Sullivan county.
Annable siver, Wilmington.
State Beer Fark, Universounty.
Utege Creek, Usego county.
St. Regis River tributaries.
Loon Lake.
Cherry Creek and Clear Creek Chautauqua county.
Fiatte Kill and and tributaries. Saugerties.
Spring treek, keula Lake.
Streams in Fulson counties.
Streams in Fulson counties. Upper Narshae Lake Telaware county. Brook in Tompking, Delaware county. Brook in Tompking, Delaware county. I chia Greek, Cattarangu county. Brooks in Hamden, Delaware county. Charlotte Freth, Delaware county. Beaver kill, Livingston Manot.

Peakes Brook, Delawars county.

Shin Creek, Sullivan county.

Lover, Dutches county and Shin Creek, Sullivan County.

Chariotte River, Otsego county Delawars River.

Round Lake and Weller Pond.

Spring and Loou ponds, Franklin county.

Cascade Lakes, Essex county.

Chappel Fond. reionia Chenango county.....

Lake retonia, Chenango county,
salimon River.
Newlown and other creeks, Chemung county.
Otselic Creek, Corliand county.
Emery Brook and Birch Creek, Delaware county.
Factory Rrook, Corliand county.
Kelsey, Sanders and Kirby brooks, Afton.
Battenkill and other brooks, Washington county.
K. H. Brown, Hornellsvile.
North branch Saranac River.
Ackley and Picasant brooks Smyrna.
Ausable Pond and Bouquet River.
Deer Pond, Upper Naranac Lake
Trout Pond, Fort Ann.
Schoharie Creek, Catakill Mountains.
Little Marcany, Liberty, Northern.

Neversink siver, Sullivan county.

Commissioner Henry Burden. of the Committee to Construct a State Fish Car, reported that it would be impossible to build the car in time for aid in distributing fry this year. The car will be finished on April 1. Sc far as it can be built with the \$2.500 now appropriated. The car will be built in Baltimore and will be veneered with mahogany on the outside, and on each aide will be the words in gilt. New York State Fish Commission Car." It will be necessary. Commissioner Burden continued to apply to the Legislature for \$2.500 to finish the car. Meanwhile the stateroom, wash room, and kitchen will be finished, and the remainder of the interior left bare. After the appropriation is obtained the boiler, the shad hatching apparatus, and the water tanks will be put in.

Chief Fish and Game Protector J. Warren.

hatching apparatus, and the water tanks will be put in.

Chief Fish and Game Protector J. Warren Pond reported that evidence had been secured against Sweet & Co. of this city for having partidge in possession, and also against John Creig of Tompkinsville for having quail and rabbits in the close season. Inspector Whilet Kidd of Orange county reported that legal action against Smith Mance and Eleaser Smith of Ulster county for netting in a trout stream resulted in a fine of \$125. In Greene county William Friend was convioted of illegal killing of woodcock and fined \$28.

Inspector Peter R. Leonard, in St. Lawrence county, reported the success of a suit against Lem Cooney of Saranac Lake, for having centers in possession in June and July last. He was fined \$200. In the upper Adirondack lumber region there are few violations of the game son in possession in June and July last. He was fined \$200. In the upper Adicondack lumber region there are few violations of the game laws. Inspector S. F. Snyder, in Delaware county, reported that Warren Cator pleaded guilty to illegal fishing, and was lined \$25. A fine of \$30 such was imposed in January on William Chapman, Abram Read, Joseph Smith, J. W. Scudder, E. P. Vale, Edward Dimmick, Theron M. Hewitt, Henry Robinson, Charles Morse, John Clark, Thomas Jaynes, and William Scudder. Actions were begun against ten men for illegally catching trout, Inspector Harrison Hawn of Obondaga county obtained a settlement of a sult for illegal fishing for \$100 and costs.

Harrison Hawn of Onondaga county obtained a settlemout of a suit for illegal fishing for \$100 and costs.

Inspector Henry C. Carr reported that Henry S. Mott of Auburn peaded guilty to having venison in the closed season, and was fined \$30. George Lane in Cayuga County Supreme Court was fine \$100 for using fyke in Seneca litver. Judd Winn was fined \$125 for neiting in Oneida Lake, and Edward Pattern of Onondaga county was fined \$50 for shooting duck from a battery. Inspector Carr added: "I have cloven more cases to be tred aguinst the Oneida Lake fishermen, and I think I will win them all. In November, 1889, when nine poachers started from Cleveland to make a clearing of Oneida Lake of the nets and the pirates, the chief in command if. "I. Drew) took the train to the city of Oneida. The next day he carefully drove down to the shore at Lakeport, and he saw a huge sinoke from a net fire at Shackleton's Point, and so on arrived there at Shackleton's Point, and so on arrived there at Shackleton's Point, and soon arrived there are short and one leader at Brandock's Bay and Brush Creek, value \$110.

Charles Ripson brought suit in Nisgara county against Miss J. M. Bame for having game birds in her possossion in the close season. Miss Bame plended guilty, and was fined \$25. season. Miss Bame pleaded guilty, and was fined \$25. The Commissioners meet at 11 A. M. to-day.

Burned the Church Organ,

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 10.-There is serious trouble in the little town of Heyworth, thirteen miles south. For some time the members of the Christian Church have been conside ing the introduction of instrumental music into their choir service, and as a result the church has been divided into two factions. A few days ago a ballot was taken, and by a small majority it was decided to buy an organ. As instrument was bought, and for the first time instrumental music was heard in the church. A number of leading members had air ady withdrawn, and the attendence was light. Some time during Sunday night the church was broken orey and the organ dragged into the street, where charted fragments of it were found on Morday morning. The instrument had been suiffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been suiffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been suiffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been suiffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been suiffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been offered for their identification.

Archbishop Fabre Lictures to Rome. MONTREAL, Feb. 10.-Archbishop Fabre, who has been absent from his diocese for some months, arrived in this city this morning from Home. He went at once to the cathedral. and after hoding a short service, delivered an address from the cherry in his relace. This afternion he went to the Church of Notre Dame, where the Te Deum was chanted, and dite-ses were presented by citizens, one in French and one in English.

The Grangers' Taxation Bill in Delaware Dover, Del., Peb. 10.-The Granger bill for equalizing taxation was introduced in the equalizing taxation was introduced in the House by Mr. Eisenbrey this morning. The bill taxes mortgages stocks, bonds and every discoverable evidence of indebtedness, and one of the committee amendments provides that all such securi ics, after being vised, aball be stamped. "Assesse!" The other amendment looks to mileranity of valuation in assessement o real estate.

A Molasses Tonk Vessel.

Boston, Feb. 10.-The our-masted schooner Senator Sulitvan is being fitted out at East Buston to carry cargoes of molasses in bulk. She will be supplied with twenty wooden tanks with an average capacity of 10,000 gallons, subdivided into compartments of 5,000 gallons each.

EXPERTS ON DOUGHERTY'S INSANITY. His Delusions Did Not Prevent His Under

standing His Defence on Trial James M. Dougherty, who imagines Mary Anderson is in love with him, and who shot and killed Dr. George F. Lloyd at the Flathush Insane Asylum last autumn, was convicted of murder in the second degree, in Brooklyn, and the question of his mental responsibility for tice Bartlett to a Commission of experts, com-Gray, and E. A. Lewis. They filed their report with the Court yesterday.

The doctors say they were appointed to ascertain whether Dougherty is insane, and

whether he has sufficient understanding to comprehend the nature and purport of his recent trial and to defend himself. The Com-mission examined the murderer twice, consulted with his counsel and the District Attorney, and read over all the evidence. The members find that Dougherty is insane, suffering from that form of insanity known now as paranola and formerly known as monomania. The malady is marked by hallucinations in the different senses and by delusions, or false beliefs; delusions of commingled persecution and expansiveness, the patient imagining he has enemies who conspire against him, or that he is a man of unusual talent, beauty, or importance. These delusions are always of great seeming logicality, and as the memory and reasoning powers are not affected, while the usual manner and behaviour are unaltered, the patient seems sane enough to those who suppose that every lunatic is violent, confused, or incoherent. The doctors report proceeds:

"The Commission linds that Dougherty comprehends the nature and purport of his trial, and was causable of defending himself. The prisoner presents a case of great medicolegal importance. Doughesty's delusions caused him to believe that he was the object of a conspiracy and a man of such surpassing personal teauty as to have been regarded at one time as the handsomen man in the world, and his hallucinations that he saw Mary Anderson in various places, where the evidence shows she had not been, led him to the formation of a murderous plan inaugurated by the murder of Dr. Licyd, which he acknowledges was wrong in a legal sense, and which was to have been continued by the killing of many others. He firmly believed that his commitment to the asylum was a great wrong, for which there was no legal redress, and determined to call public attention to it by violent measures, notwithstanding that he expected to be shot in the attempt or killed by electricity afterward. These hallucinations in no wise interfered with his understanding the motive and purport of his trial or provented him from defending himself. He thorough in no wise interfered with his understanding the motive and purport of his trial or provented him from defending himself. He thorough prefer death or imprisonment for life or commitment to a lunatic as to whether he would prefer death or imprisonment for life or commitment to a lunatic as at wheth malady is marked by hallucinations in the

Dougherty will be sent to an asylum for in-sane oriminals.

THEODORE PETERSON GOES INSANE. Without Premonitory Symptoms He Be-

Theodore Peterson, aged 84, of 91 Webster avenue, Jersey City, is employed in Washington Market. He sat down to dinner yesterday about noon in his usual health. After the meal, which he ate without attracting any special attention, he went out on the front a windmill. Policeman Brennan noticed his a moment or two a wagon standing in front of the house attracted Peterson's attention and

a moment or two a wagon standing in front of
the house attracted Peterson's attention and
he ran down the stoop and began kicking it.
Then he tried to unset it. Failing in this, he
tried to drag it away, and keep tugging at it
until a horse and wagon passing along the
street distracted his attention. He attacked
the new arrival, much to the surprise of the
driver, and a fight between Peterson and the
driver was imminent when Policeman Brennan interfeted. Peterson then turned on
Brennan wears along and luxurious beard.
Peterson grabbed it and pulled with so much
vigor that the policeman yelled with pain. At
the first opportune moment Brennan brought
his club down on Peterson's head and staggered him. Another blow on the arm forced
Peterson to release Brennan's beard. In the
mean time a crowd had gathered around and
several men went to the assistance of
the policeman. Peterson's insanity lent
him supernatural strength, and it was only
after a severe struggle that five strong
men succeeded in subduing him. A clothes
line was procured and made to serve the purpose of a straitjacket. Peterson's srms
were held down to his side and made fast by
winding the rope around the upper part of his
body. While this was being done be relief
and screamed and kicked, and his family added
to the uproar by crying and begging the policeman not to hurt him.

With great difficulty he was taken to the
Sixth precinct police station, and removed
thence to the county jail. County Physician Sixth precinct police station, and removed thence to the county jail. County Physician Converse will probably send him to the asylum to-day. Peterson's family say he never exhib-ited any symptoms of insanity before.

A Chinese Laundryman's American Wave BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 10.-Ah Sing is a Breckton laundryman who has become so thoroughly Americanized that he appreciates the advantage of advertising. He has thus drawn the bulk of the trade from his fellow drawn the bulk of the trade from his fellow countrymen and they are jealous. Ah Sing is now under arrest on a charge of embezglement preferred by his countrymen. Soveral of the laundrymen formed a beneficial organization known to Chinamen by the name of Hong Hing Tong. In this association there are sixteen members. Ah Sing was made treasurer. Each member put in \$1 week for twelve weeks, and the assessment of the fifteen amounted to \$180. This, several of Ah Sing's countrymen allege, he has embezzied. Ah Sing denies it, and says the charge is prompted by jesiousy of his success in business.

Intruders in the Chicksonw Nation, PUALISVALLEY, I. T., Feb. 10.-Gov. Byrd is organizing the militia to eject intruders from the Chickasaw nation. The Government will the Chicks-aw nation. The Government will assist. It is estimated that there are at least 10.0 10 intruders. If this order is carried out it will work a great hardship, as a majority of the intruders are dependent upon this year's crop for a fiving. The fault is with the landlords, as the Chicksassw law requires that they secure permits for each renter, which they have neglected to do.

They Want to Censure Cameron

PITTERUROH, Feb. 10 .- A special meeting of the Americus Club has been called for next to censure Senator Cameron because of his connection with silver speculation. The resolution was before the club at its meeting on last Saturday night. Many of the members are in favor of passing the resolution just as it is, but the more conservative members want it tened down. Saturday night, the indirect object of which is

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 10,-A majority of the Temperance Committee of the House yester-day reported in favor of indelinitely postponing the Resubmission bill. A long and bitter fight ensued. A motion to adopt the majority report was finally carried by a vote of 31 to 25, seven members being assent. The liquor men will try to secure a reconsideration.



SARAH BERNHARDT AS THEODORA THE DIVINE SARAH WRITES A LETTER.

DEAR NADAN: The Recamier Preparations are the perfection of toles articles. Please send me without sail to improve, two doesn assorted for immediate use. TO MRR. HARRIET HUBBARD ATSE.

RECAMIER CREAM handed delly by and prominent actresses all over the worst, the only known preparation whose marits are site to by physicians. It will preserve your routh, ren all bismishes and not only make but teep your smooth and tall. FRECE SILE FRE AR. FOR sale by all Druggiets and Fancy Goods Deal

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 305 Fifth av., New York Oity.

THE FOX HUNT AT SOUTHERN PINES. A Week of Mare Sport at the Northern

BOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Feb. 10.-The Northern settlers and visitors who have been engaged in a week of old-time Southern sport here are now beginning to be fagged out. Tomorrow is the last day. Last night a party was organized and tramped about in the woods coon hunting until 3 o'clock this morning. They brought in three live coons and tell many exciting experiences of the night. Early this morning a large mounted party, with James Wicker as leader, started for a fox chase. They

had a pack of good hounds with them. Ther

rode for three hours before the dogs struck a trail. It did not require much time for the fun to begin. Soon indications showed that the trail was geiting warm.

After trailing for thirty-five minutes an old sly fox was seared up. He was very cunning, and had to clude the dogs by running seroes his trail twice. He would spin around a circle, cross backwards and forth, and play all manner of old tricks. Two or three times the dogs became so confused that they had to be called off. It was midday when the fox gave up. The party returned to the village, having ridden twenty miles.

To-night an old-time Southern barbeene was the attraction. The bill of fare read: "Corn bread, white bread, graham bread, beef barbeecue, pig barbeecue, lamb barbeeue, potatose and onions." After the harbeeue the colored people furnished amusement until midnight with their banic picking and dancing. Everything is in readiness for the deer hunt to-merrow.

A New Anti-Pinkerton Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Assembly Committee on Judiciary and Codes gave a joint hearing this afternoon on the anti-Pinkerton bills of Mesers, Nolan. T. F. Byrnes. and Sulzer. Mr. Nolan said that the three bills were almost identical and that the introducers had agreed upon a new bill as a substitute, which would ask the Committee to report. The bill

was then presented.

Henry A. Hicks of New York, of the Knights

Henry A. Hicks of New York, of the Enights of Labor, said that none of the bills was strong enough. Joseph H. McGrath of the Federation of Labor called attention to the outrages that had been committed in Albany during the recent strike on the Central road by armed men brought from other States. The bill, he said, had the endorsement of the labor organizations, and he trusted it would be reported favorably.

Frank Waters, who said he represented the Workingmen's Alliance of New York, read a series of resolutions protesting against the anti-Pinkerion bills, which had been adopted, he said, by the Workingmen's Alliance, and also by the Central Labor Union of New York. He declared that the substitute bill was a political measure and was unjust.

It was finally decided by the committee to refer the new bill to the Codes Committee with a request to report it as a substitute for the bills of Messrs, Nolan, Sulzer, and T. F. Byrnes. The Codes Committee will meet to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-In answer to a resosent to the Senate a mass of reports and stateder, Nettleton, and Murray, and Superintend-ent Tingle of the North American Commercial Company, on the number of seals taken for various purposes, the condition of the native various purposes, the condition of the native population of the seal islands, and other items of importunce relating to the seal industry. In a report made October, 1890, Agent Lavender says that there were no sealing schooners about the islands and that the rookerles would be empled for the season in two weeks. He appeals for arms and ammunition for the Indians to use in protecting the rookerles. He predicts that the i-islands will be depopulated in a few years unless the Government sids the natives. Agent Goff also speaks at length of the diminution of the seal catch, and says: "There should be no killing of seals for their skins on the islands, nor in the waters of Behring Sea, for an indefinite number of years, to be named by the Secretary of the Trenaury."

Nyack Stirred Up by Burglaries.

NYACK. Feb. 10.-During the past week another series of burglaries has stirred up Nyack. Debaun's shoe store and Rice's market were robbed Saturday night. On Sunday night or robbed Saturday night. On Sunday night or early yesterday morning thieves entered the study of the pastor of the Reformed Church and stole two costly silk gowns, one of which was secutly presented to Mr. Vandeventer by the ladies of his congregation, and which was valued at over \$100. The study was in great disorder, and the thieves evidently scarched for the silver communion service, but failed to find it. Leat night alot of clothing was stolen from the yard of A. E. Christie.

Legislation for Injured Miners. HARRISHURG, Pa., Feb. 10.-In the House today the till taxing coal lands to create a fund for the relief of persons injured in the employ of individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in mining coal was amended on third reading so as to limit the benefits of the act to ditizens of the United States. Among the bills reported favorably to the Senate to-day was one authorizing an appropriation of \$150,000 for the proper exhibit of Pennsylvania's resources at the World's Fair at Chicago.

FIND AY, Ohio, Feb. 10.-On last Thursday Nis D mmie Mennett, the daughter of a wealthy farmer living south of the city, eloped with J. L. McClintock and went to Covington, ity., where they were married. They returned home on Sunday, but her parents refused to forgive her, and last night ahe committed suicide by taking poison.

Short-sighted

-the woman who doesn't use Pearline; the woman who fails to have her servants use Pearline. She fails to see what is good for her; she fails to have what is best for her. Without Pearline, washing and cleaning is drudg-ery and toil, and wear and

tear, and rub, rub, rub. With it, there is no hard work, and no harm to the finest things; there is little or no rubbing. Use Pearline, and rest from your labor;

he rest of your labor-the hardest part-is done by Pearline. The woman has fore-sight who refuses the imitations of Pearline offered by peddlers and unscrupulous grocers, which they claim to be "same as sight Pearline," or "as good as Pearline." 1T'S FALSE—besides, Pearline is never peddled. Fore-